

varied disorders—infectious diseases, diseases of nutrition and metabolism and nervous diseases, on dentistry. Objection might be made from the viewpoint of a medical man that comparatively little space is given to purely dental topics, and too much to subjects whose bearing on dentistry is scarcely apparent. We should wish especially for a fuller discussion of focal infections of oral origin which are disposed of in a scanty eight pages. From the standpoint of the dentist and the dental student, however, for whom the book is primarily intended, these objections will not hold. The dental specialist can get his detail from other sources, and it is a pleasure to see so well grounded and broadly planned a work issue from the ranks of the dental profession. The book contains good descriptions of dental pathology, many of which will be of interest to the internist and general surgeon, e. g. the descriptions of changes in the tooth-pulp in trigeminal neuralgia, alveolar abscess, etc. It is excellently illustrated with photographs, drawings and colored plates. A chapter on dental war surgery with numerous illustrations of plastic facial reconstruction has been added to this edition. The work may be recommended to dentists and dental students; it also contains considerable of interest to the medical man.

L. E.

Fractures. By Joseph A. Blake. 150 pp. Illustrated. New York: Appleton. 1919.

In this monograph on gunshot fractures of the extremities, Blake has formulated the results of an experience and observation extending over a period of the war in hospitals largely devoted to fractures. It gives in explicit detail and masterly concision theory and practice of the physiological traction methods of fracture treatment. Those who have followed the development of fracture surgery during these last five years will appreciate the work and study of which Blake's book is the outcome. It will stand as a beautiful monument to five of the best years of the life of one of our chief American surgeons.

L. E.

Essentials of Surgery. By A. L. McDonald. 264 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1919.

This book would have been better written by a nurse than by a doctor. It tries to give in a compass of 220 pages an oversight over the principal surgical diseases. It includes, however, but little that is of importance and considerable that is not. It gives more space to anatomy, to a fragmentary and not always accurate discussion of pathology and to laboratory findings than to clinical signs and bedside pictures. It does not go into particulars of nursing at all; its directions for treatment are marred by the repetition of such vague phrases as "careful after-treatment is necessary." It can scarcely be recommended to either nurse or doctor.

L. E.

Surgical Clinics of Chicago. April, 1919. Volume 3, number 2. Octavo of 479 pages. 63 illustrations. Published bi-monthly. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1919. Price \$10.00.

E. W. Andrews: Cholecystectomy and management of proximal stump of cystic duct; Use of kangaroo tendon and spun threads of tendon as substitutes for catgut; Multiple drilling of fractures. A. J. Ochsner: Fracture humerus; ununited fracture humerus; fracture of patella; double harelip and cleft palate. T. W. Brophy: Harelip. Carl Beck: Multiple papillomata of bladder; Syphilis of stomach; Restoration of cheek following extensive resection for carcinoma. C. B. Davis: Plastic repair deltoid muscle; Recurrent dislocation

patella. T. J. Watkins: Plastic operation for constriction at vaginal orifice and for vaginismus; Carcinoma of cervix treated by radium and hysterectomy. A. D. Bevan: Appendicitis; Appendical abscess; Carcinoma of cecum; Amputation at middle of thigh for gas gangrene; Abscess of lung; Congenital pyloric stenosis; Carcinoma of larynx. F. B. McCarty: Fracture carpal scaphoid. V. L. Schrager: Suggestion in technic of radical operation for carcinoma of breast; Routine appendectomy through right indirect inguinal hernial sac in afebrile cases; Syphilis of liver simulating gall-bladder pathology. B. F. Davis: Winged scapula. Wm. Hessert: Ununited fracture of neck of femur. E. L. Moorhead: Prolapse of uterus in virgin eighteen years old; Congenital inguinal hernia; Strangulated inguinal hernia complicated by acute gangrenous appendicitis; Infantileism. G. L. McWhorter: Diagnosis of fistula in ano. D. N. Eisendrath: Fractures of patella. Dr. Gatewood: Strangulated epigastric hernia. E. A. Printy: Postoperative diphtheric infection of hernia wound. R. H. Herbst: Severe hematuria; Prostatectomy for hypertrophy of prostate gland; Extensive stricture of urethra; Bilateral colon pyelitis with cystitis; Vasotomy in persistent seminal vesiculitis.

Clinical Microscopy and Chemistry. By F. A. McJunkin, M. D., Professor of Pathology in the Marquette University School of Medicine; formerly an Assistant in the Pathological Laboratory of the Boston City Hospital. Octavo volume of 470 pages with 131 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1919. Cloth \$3.50.

McJunkin is a new writer in laboratory procedure and, from the standpoint of "new blood" in this field, is welcome. The book though, contains but little not found in other textbooks on the subject and as a result has little excuse for being. The chapter on the blood shows some individuality. There is a notable desire on the part of the author to keep the underlying biochemical changes and the blood findings in proper relationship. McJunkin's modification of the Rominowsky stain is given preference over others. Substantial evidence is brought forth to establish the entity of the endothelial leucocyte, including with this group those cells known as transitional and large mononuclear cells. The usual serologic tests are given including a fractional Wassermann test which lacks the more recent technical improvement. Blood chemistry is included.

Chapters on urine and bacteriology of exudates and gastric contents contain nothing new and many valuable tests are omitted. Under feces the various parasites are catalogued but not a line is written on technical matters. The autopsy work contains a few good suggestions pertaining to the handling of tissues and organs.

E. A. V.

Immunity

STOP THE JOURNAL.

To the Editor:

I am convinced that not one doctor in ten in California reads the State Medical Journal. If they did there would be more evidence of it in the correspondence column, and various policies and statements in the Journal would not go unchallenged in the local medical societies. Why not, then, stop publication of the Journal? The few papers in it of real scientific merit would appear elsewhere. The money now invested in the Journal would be saved for combating Eddyism and other quack cults, and for advancing the real interests of the doctors.

Yours for the best,

R. A. C.

Los Angeles, May 6, 1919.